UNITED
NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
LIMITED

A/C.2/52/L.23
13 November 1997

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Fifty-second session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 95 (b)

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

United Republic of Tanzania*: draft resolution

Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant principles set forth in the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that no State may use or encourage the use of unilateral economic, political or any other type of measures to coerce another State in order to obtain from it the subordination of the exercise of its sovereign rights,

Bearing in mind the general principles governing the international trading system and trade policies for development contained in relevant resolutions, rules and provisions of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization,

Reaffirming its resolutions 44/215 of 22 December 1989, 46/210 of 20 December 1991, 48/168 of 21 December 1993 and 50/96 of 20 December 1995,

Gravely concerned that the use of coercive unilateral economic measures adversely affects the economy and development efforts of developing countries and has a general negative impact on international economic cooperation and on

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.

97-31690 (E) 131197

worldwide efforts to move towards a non-discriminatory and open multilateral trading system,

1. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries;[1]

2. Urges the international community to adopt urgent and effective measures to eliminate the use by some developed countries of unilateral coercive economic measures against developing countries which are not authorized by relevant organs of the United Nations or are inconsistent with the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations, as a means of forcibly imposing the will of one State on another;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the imposition of measures of this nature and to study the impact of such measures on the affected countries, including the impact on trade and development;

4. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

---

[1] A/52/459.